

W. H. B. 1918

Arbor Day - Bird Day



Castle Bluffs—Clearwater National Forest.

IDAHO BULLETIN OF EDUCATION

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No. 3

ARBOR DAY AND BIRD DAY MANUAL

FOR THE

Observance of Such Days
in the Schools of Idaho

Issued by

ETHEL E. REDFIELD

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, FEBRUARY 3, 1915, AT THE
POSTOFFICE AT BOISE, IDAHO.



Planting Screen of Shrubbery at Carnegie Library, Boise, Idaho.
(THE DOME OF THE STATE CAPITOL IS SEEN THROUGH THE TREES)

Moulden

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and Teacher Training.

Statement.

THIS is the first Arbor Day Manual issued by the State Department of Education in several years. It has been thought advisable to include in the Manual suggestions for the observance of Bird Day, since such ranks in importance with that of Arbor Day.

The material in the Manual was collected and compiled by Miss Retta Martin, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The pictures used were furnished by Mr. E. R. Bennett, State Horticulturist of the University Extension Department, and Mr. F. G. Miller, Dean of Forestry, University of Idaho.

ETHEL E. REDFIELD,

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Suggested Program for Arbor Day.

Music	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Invocation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saluate to the Flag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Song	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	“Idaho! O, Idaho!”		
Memory Exercise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	“The American’s Creed” (in concert)		
Roll Call	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pupils respond with appropriate quotations		
Music	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vocal or Instrumental		
Reading	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Governor’s Arbor Day Proclamation		
Song	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	“Spar Spangled Banner”		
Reading	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Commissioner’s message to the school children of Idaho Message of State Superintendent of Public Instruction		
Music	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short Address	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arbor Day and Its Origin		
Song	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planting, Dedicating and Christening of Trees.													

For the beauty of each hour
Of the day and of the night,
Hill and vale and tree and flower,
Sun and moon and stars of light,
Christ, our God, to Thee we raise
This, our sacrifice of praise.

For each perfect gift of Thine
To our race so freely given,
Graces human and divine,
Flowers of earth and birds of heaven,
Christ, our God, to Thee we raise
This, our sacrifice of praise.

—Selected.

Arbor Day and Bird Law

Sec. 1048, Compiled Laws of Idaho. It shall be the duty of the County Superintendent to set apart one (1) day in the proper time in each year between the first day of April and the first day of May to be known as Arbor Day. He shall, by written or printed notice, notify the clerk of each school district in his county of the day so set apart at least twenty (20) days prior to said day. It shall be the duty of the authorities of every public school in this State to assemble the pupils in their charge on that day in the school building, or elsewhere, as they may deem proper, and to provide for and conduct, under the general supervision of the County Superintendent of Public Instruction, such exercises as shall tend to encourage the planting, protection and preservation of trees, and shrubs, and an acquaintance with the best methods to be adopted to accomplish such results. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall have power to prescribe, from time to time, in writing, a course of exercises and instruction in the subjects hereinbefore mentioned, which shall be adopted and observed by the school authorities on Arbor Day, and upon receipt of copies of such course, sufficient in number to supply all the schools under his supervision, the County Superintendent of Public Instruction shall promptly provide each of the schools under his charge with a copy and cause it to be adopted and observed.

Sec. 2769. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons within the State of Idaho, to hunt, kill, capture, or destroy any song, insectivorous, or innocent bird, except English sparrow, Williamson sapsucker, * * * magpie, or bee bird at any time of the year, or to destroy the eggs or nests of such birds.

The Board of County Commissioners of any county or city council of any city, are hereby authorized to appropriate funds for the destruction of the English sparrow or other birds which are destructive to song, insectivorous or innocent birds, their eggs or nests, or which are destructive to farm crops or plant life. It shall be the duty of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the County Superintendent of Schools, the superintendents, principals and teachers in all of the schools of the State to give instructions to school children concerning the usefulness of insectivorous, song and innocent birds in the destruction of insects and pests that destroy plant life. It shall be their duty to inform school children of the destructiveness of the common house cat to bird life, and to the necessity of protecting the same against the destructiveness of the said common house cat. It shall be their duty, further, to inform school children of the provisions of this Act, and the penalty attached hereto, for the destruction of song, insectivorous, or innocent birds, their eggs or nests. It shall be the duty of any persons putting out poison for the destruction of gophers, ground squirrels, or other animals to use precaution to protect song, insectivorous, or innocent birds.

Sec. 2770. Any person or persons who shall wilfully violate the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) or more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) when such person is over sixteen (16) years of age. When under sixteen (16) years of age they shall be subject to such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the local justice, probate, or juvenile court.

Governor's Arbor Day Proclamation.

STATE OF IDAHO

A Proclamation by the Governor.

The people of the world get wealth, beauty and comfort from trees. They have provided fuel, shelter and water from the mountains since the beginning of time. The heartless waste of trees has marked the past and we must rehabilitate the denuded forests and make shelter for man and beast on the now treeless prairie and desert.

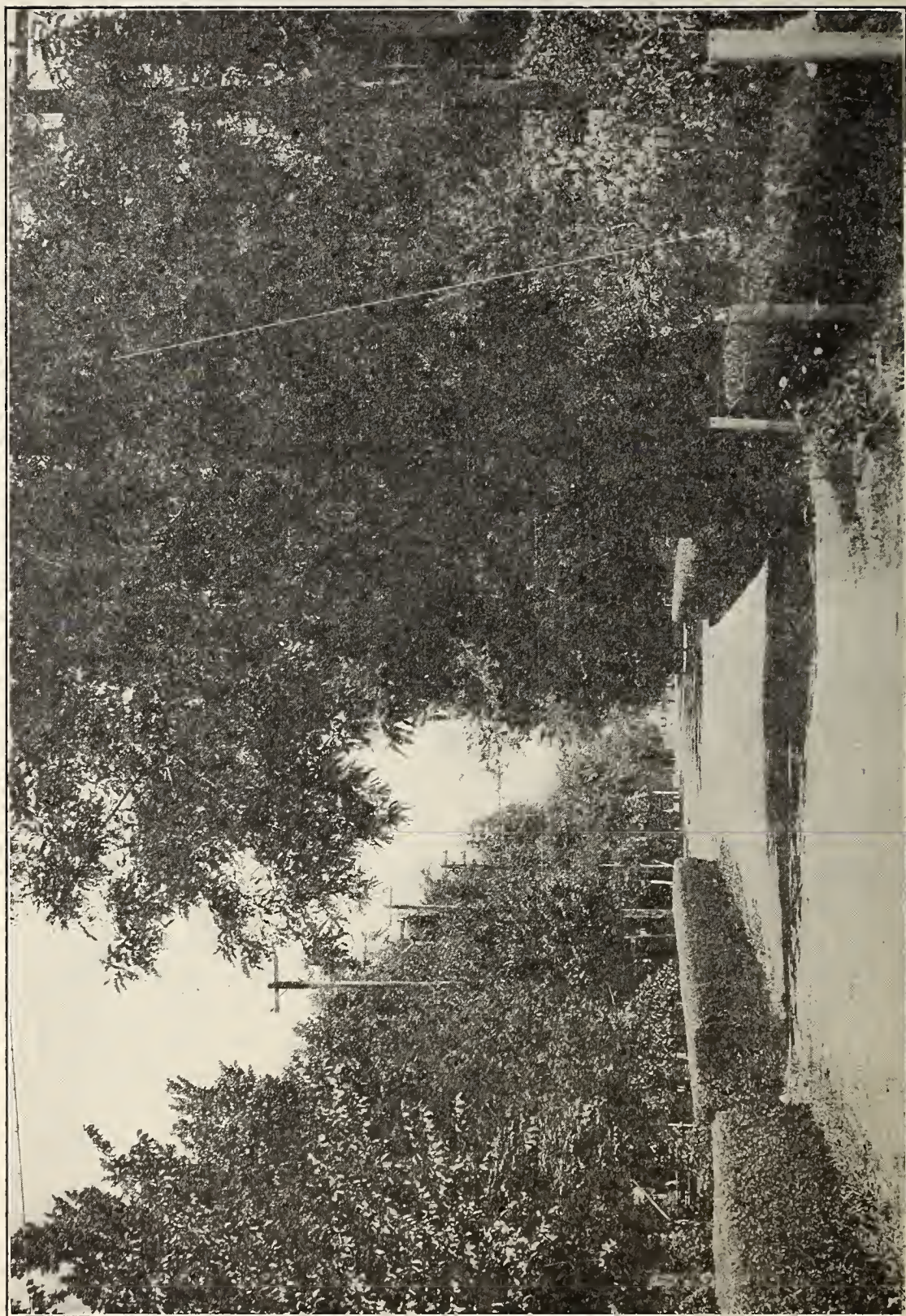
Very wisely, the Federal Government, acting on the suggestion of J. Sterling Morton, former secretary of Agriculture, has set apart a day each year for the planting of trees, which is known as Arbor Day. In Idaho, because of climatic differences in various parts of the State, our Legislature has specified that the County Superintendents in each county set apart a day for the planting of trees. It is particularly fitting that these ceremonies should be in the hands of the school children for it gives them a partnership in a constructive idea and gives them an opportunity to develop a love of the beautiful growing things.

In accordance with the Idaho law, I, D. W. Davis, Governor of Idaho, do hereby specify as Arbor and Bird Day in Idaho, such days as the local Superintendents may specify.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Idaho to be fixed hereto, at the City of Boise, the capital of Idaho, this 6th day of February, 1920.

D. W. DAVIS,
Governor.

ATTEST:
ROBERT O. JONES,
Secretary of State.



Street Scene.

To the School Children of Idaho.

Arbor Day and Bird Day! Shall you stop for one day in your very busy, busy lives to celebrate a day devoted to the trees and the birds? Some of you live in regions of the State where there are great forests of fir and pine and tamarack, with their green foliage throughout the year; or, where the foliage of tender green in the Spring changes to golden yellow in the Fall. Perhaps you have looked at the ugliness of the logged-off land or the burnt-over land and have hardly opened your eyes to the loveliness of the trees singly or in groups. But if you will look you will see how your home and even the school grounds may be made beautiful by the proper care of trees and shrubs. Others of you live in irrigated regions or near the sage brush plains and have longed for a sight of the beautifulness of the forest. If your rainfall is from sixteen inches up, by proper tillage you can bring forward beautiful fruit trees. If you have irrigation, then you can quickly produce marvelous results. Nothing will contribute more to the joy of living than the surrounding of the home with beautiful well cared for trees and shrubbery.

And the Birds: Well, the trees and shrubs help to bring the birds. Most birds are very useful and helpful. Some of them also sing cheerily in such a way as to give us great pleasure. Protect them, study them, learn their names and habits.

Yes, it is surely worth while to take one of your busy days to talk about and think about and provide for the birds and trees and flowers.

E. A. BRYAN,

State Commissioner of Education.

And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food.

—*Genesis 2:9*

Of all man's works of Art, a cathedral is the greatest. A vast and majestic tree is greater than that.

—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

There was a cherry tree, give thanks and joy!
There was a bloom of snow. There was a boy.
There was a bluejay of the realest blue,
And fruit for both of you.

—*James Whitcomb Riley.*

There are living trees in California that were already one thousand years old when Columbus discovered America.

To the Teachers and School Trustees of Idaho.

GREETING:

The observance in our schools of all special days should afford the opportunity for impressing lessons of good citizenship, and the observance of Arbor Day can be made one of the most effective means of imparting teachings that uplift the aspirations of the pupils in our schools.

The schools' observance of the day should be characterized by the instilling of lessons of beauty as well as the practical necessity for tree and shrub culture. When trees are planted on the school grounds or in the community by pupils as a ceremony of Arbor Day, it is well to follow the custom of naming them for some character who has distinguished him or herself by some achievement resulting from his devotion to the State, or Nation, or who has identified himself with some community betterment or uplift.

"We reverence these famous trees,
What better monuments than these?
How fitting on each Arbor Day
That we a grateful tribute pay
To poet, statesman, author, friend;
To one whose deeds our hearts commend,
As lovingly we plant a tree
Held sacred to his memory;
A fresh memorial, as each year
New life and buds and leaves appear,—
A living monumental tree,
True type of immortality!"

The citizens' responsibility in the protection of the forests of our State should be a part of the training of the pupils of our schools. During the year 1919 Idaho lost, through forest fires, a large amount of valuable timber, and these fires, in many cases, were caused by the carelessness of campers. The lessons of forest protection should be carefully impressed.

The need for the preservation of the bird life of our State should also be brought before the children in our schools in a forcible way, and they should become aware through our teaching of the laws of the State in regard to the matter.

With the hope that the observance of Arbor Day in the schools of the State will perform the service of conveying lessons of lasting benefit to our State and Nation, I am,

Very cordially,

ETHEL E. REDFIELD,

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.

—*Psalms 1:3*

History of Arbor Day.

Arbor Day, a day set apart for the planting of trees, is generally observed throughout the United States. It has been established in Great Britain, France, northern and southern Africa and in Japan. Observance of the day may be said to have started April 10, 1872, the State of Nebraska having the honor of the first Arbor Day, and to the Hon. J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, belongs the credit of suggesting and establishing a tree-planting day. Kansas began tree-planting in 1875, Minnesota in 1876, and gradually the other states followed suit. Idaho established Arbor Day in 1903.

Now an important feature of Arbor Day is its connection with the public schools. This connection probably began in 1882, when the school children of Cincinnati, Ohio, planted trees in a public park in memory of authors and statesmen. Soon after this, in most of the schools of West Virginia, a special day was appointed for tree-planting. While the festival may be considered a national one, it is observed by the several states and territories at widely different times; in the south it may be observed in December; in the north in May. Some states have a fixed date; in other states the day is designated by the Governor; in others by the State Superintendent, while in Idaho the day is fixed by the County Superintendent of each county. In addition to the planting of the trees, appropriate exercises mark the day. The various states issue Arbor Day circulars giving suggestions for the celebration. The value of the interest of the school children in Arbor Day is recognized by the United States Forest Service, which sends out circulars treating of its history and observance. It is desired that every child shall learn of the use and value of the tree in the life of the nation.

Hints for Arbor Day.

(By F. G. Miller, Dean of Forestry, University of Idaho.)

"What do we plant when we plant a tree?

A thousand things we daily see,

We plant the spire that out-towers the craig,

We plant the staff of the country's flag,

We plant the shade, from the hot sun free,

We plant all of these when we plant a tree."

Tree planting in the treeless belts of Idaho has not had the attention that its importance deserves. Planting of trees adds to the attractiveness of the landscape, and makes for more comfortable and desirable homes. Nor is there a better medium through which to carry on an effective propaganda for such work than through the public schools. There is urgent need for more tree planting on the farms and no other farm improvement will pay so well in proportion to the expense involved. Trees afford shelter to livestock and fields, and add comfort and beauty to the farm home. If the shelter belt is extended into fair sized wood lot, not only the protective and ornamental value of the planting will be enhanced, but a large part of the timber supply, such as fuel, fence posts, and repair material, used on the farm, can be grown here. Tree planting along the public highways is most commendable. Trees make the roadside cooler in summer and warmer in winter. It is gratifying to note a growing sentiment in favor of the establishment of public parks, and the planting of streets and lawns. And most encouraging of all is the movement looking toward the ornamentation of public school grounds. Trees suitably arranged about the school house grounds create an environment that is at once inviting and wholesome.

What to Plant

For all of northern Idaho or the irrigated sections of southern Idaho up to elevations of 4000 or 4500 feet, the following trees may be recommended:

Black Locust	White Ash	Scotch Pine
Norway Maple	Mountain Ash	Western White Pine
Silver Maple	Russian Olive	Western Yellow Pine
Sugar Maple	Cottonwood	Douglas Fir
Boxelder	Golden Willow	Colorado Blue Spruce
Red Oak	Purple Willow	Norway Spruce

All the above trees have been tested for Idaho conditions by the University School of Forestry. Black Locust should probably not be planted above 4000 feet. The spruce named can be safely planted at elevations up to 7000 feet.

The evergreens are especially suited for narrow windbreaks since they hold their leaves the year around. Norway Spruce is ideal as a single row windbreak. If the windbreak is to be several rods in width, the hardwoods will prove satisfactory, and they grow considerably more rapidly. Cottonwood and willow are especially recommended for windbreak formation.

For commercial planting, black locust should have first consideration: It grows rapidly and is quite ideal for fence posts. White ash, red oak, and cottonwood are also recommended for the establishment of woodlots. The pines, Norway spruce, and Douglas fir are likewise adapted to this purpose.

While any of the trees named are suitable for ornamental purposes, Norway maple, white ash, and red oak are especially recommended for street and roadside planting. Colorado blue spruce, mountain ash, Russian olive, and golden willow are ideal as lawn or school yard trees when planted singly here and there. Russian olive is also splendidly adapted to hedge planting. If a windbreak on one or more sides of the school yard is desired, a single row of Norway spruce will prove satisfactory.

Suggestions for Planting

For ornamental planting, do not order large trees. Hardwoods, as maple or oak, will give best results if not over 5 or 6 feet high, and the evergreens should not exceed 1½ to 2 feet in height. Trees of these sizes or even smaller are more apt to grow than larger ones, and in a very few years will be just as satisfactory.

When planting school grounds it is suggested that some one who has had experience in planting trees be called in to superintend the work. The school children should take part, but the details had better be left to experienced hands. There is always some public-spirited citizen in the community who will be glad to see that the work is properly done.

A common mistake in ornamental planting is to plant too close. What is wanted here is trees of symmetrical shape and form, an object which is defeated if the trees are too close. For ornamental purposes, the trees should seldom be closer than 40 feet apart, or rarely 30 feet. In the well planned cities, the spacing of street trees is often 60 feet or more.

How to Transplant the Tree.

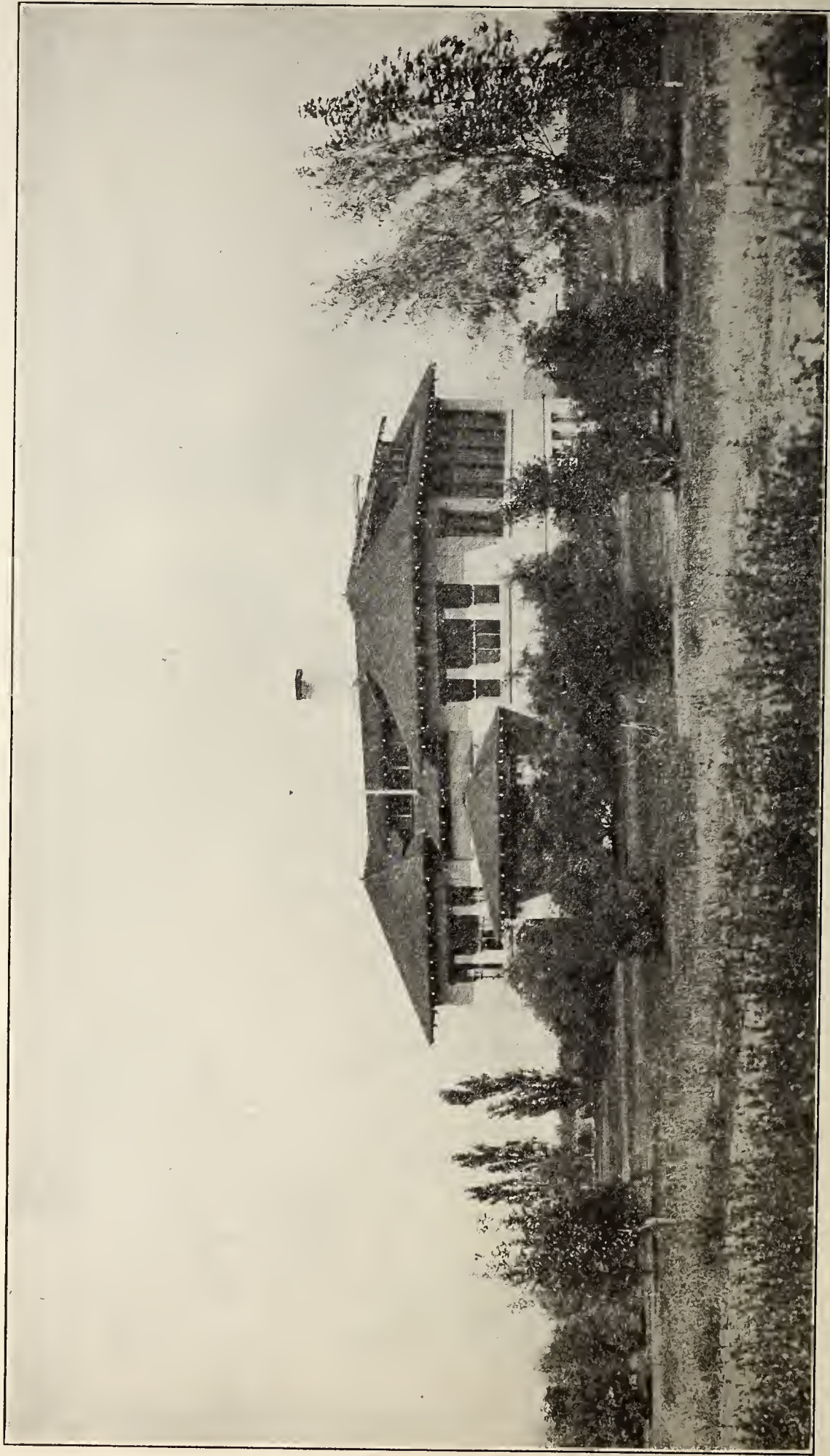
By E. R. BENNETT
FIELD HORTICULTURIST

Prepare the ground where the trees are to be set. This must be done with care and done thoroughly. Remember, the trees are expected to stand for a generation or more and after they are once established, it is difficult, if not impossible, to change the contour of the land or improve the soil effectively. This being true, the desired levels or slopes must be established previous to the setting of the trees. Make the soil fertile. If it is naturally good, it may be necessary only to prepare the soil by fertilizing, plowing and harrowing. If the soil is not good, as in the case where the top soil has been removed in the leveling, it may be necessary to fill in with soil from elsewhere.

When the work is completed, set stakes where each tree is to be placed. This will enable the planter to keep in mind better the exact location of the planting. Next dig a hole, the center of which will be where the stake was placed. Make the excavation somewhat larger than the greatest diameter of the root spread of the tree to be transplanted. When this work is all done, the planter is ready for his trees. If these are the deciduous class, the most desirable size is about two inches in diameter of the trunk just above the ground. Very small trees are likely to be injured before they become well established, and very large trees are difficult to make live, although with careful handling and after care, trees a foot or more in diameter have been successfully transplanted.

When a tree is taken up for transplanting, a very large percentage of the roots is necessarily destroyed. The larger the tree the greater is the proportion of roots destroyed. To offset this condition, re-establish the balance of the roots to branch, a large part of the top must also be removed. When this is not done, the growing top will demand more water than the reduced root system is able to furnish and a large percentage of loss will result. With evergreens, which we do not wish to prune, this condition presents a difficult situation, which can only be avoided by using great care to disturb the roots as little as possible in the work of transplanting.

Orchardists balance the tree to be set by heading back the stock before setting. This is entirely satisfactory for the orchard tree, which is most useful when it is low headed. For the shade or ornament tree, however, we prefer to retain the original form of the tree, hence the top pruning presents a more difficult problem. In this case, the tree may be pruned up from the bottom, the branches may be thinned out or shortened in, or a part of the extreme top may also be removed. The all too common practice of cutting off



View of Lewiston Orchards Public School Grounds, classed by a former president of the University of California as the most artistic public school grounds in the United States.

the whole top to a certain height should be avoided, as it makes the tree head usually too low, and it also destroys the natural symmetry of the tree.

Cut all broken or mutilated roots square off, so that they may have an opportunity to heal. When this is done, the tree is ready to set in the hole prepared for it. A word of caution at this point may be timely. Many trees are set, which have no chance of living because of the exposure of the roots to the dry air after being dug from the nursery. This is particularly important in the arid climate of the west, where exposure of the tree roots to the sun and wind for a few hours is likely to kill the tree.

If the trees to be planted are secured from a nursery, the package should be unpacked as soon as received and the roots well covered with moist soil. If the roots appear at all dry when unpacked, it is well to soak them in water for a few hours before heeling in or transplanting.

In planting, set the tree an inch or two deeper than it grew in the nursery row. Fill around the roots with rich moist soil and *pack the soil firmly*. After the tree is set, it must be kept constantly supplied with moisture, not necessarily at the surface, but down where the roots are, till the tree is firmly established.

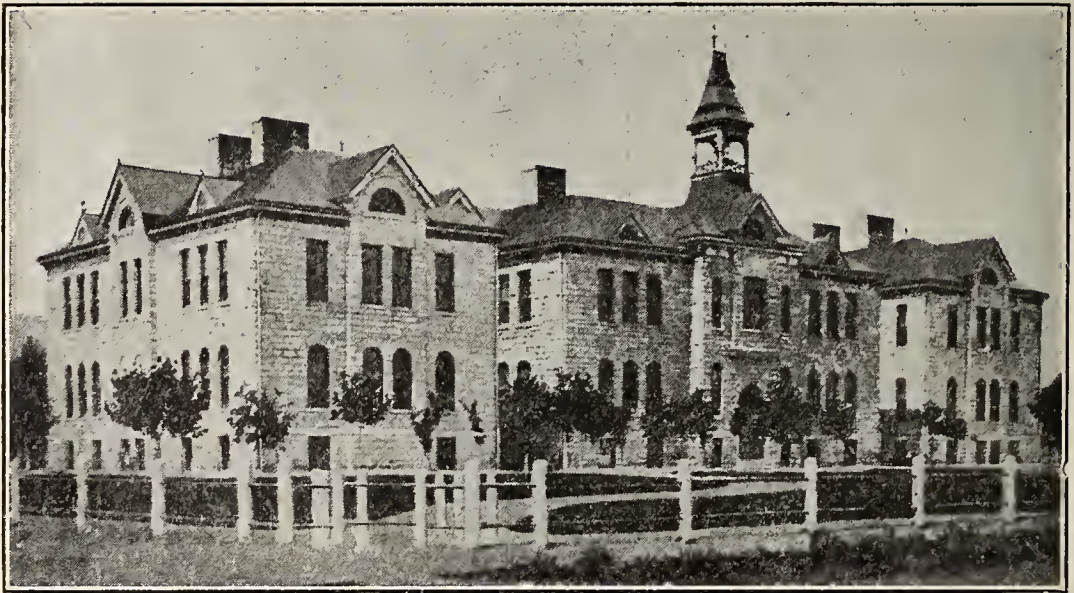
Trees that are properly transplanted and cared for will not only live, but make a considerable growth the first season, and in a year or two, they will become established as firmly as if they had been grown in that location from seeds.

And he showed me a river of the water of life, bright as crystal
* * * and on this side of the river and on that was a tree of life,
bearing twelve crops of fruit, yielding its fruit every month; and
the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations.

—*Revelation 22:1-2*

"I'm learning; proudly said the birch,
I once played quite a part:
Whenever little boys were dull,
Why, I could make 'em smart."

—*From St. Nicholas.*



A large city high school building in Idaho two months after twenty trees had been set on its grounds.



The same grounds six years later. Trees grown under irrigation and receiving average care.

Forest Fires.

October ninth of each year is set aside annually by the Government as a day for special teaching in regard to the preservation of our forests and their protection from fire. Burned forests present a most desolate appearance. To carefully guard every means which provides protection for the beauty and preservation of our forests is a personal responsibility and a cause in which every citizen of the State should be vitally interested. Each year through the carelessness of tourists, campers, and pleasure seekers in general fires originate which result in the destruction of thousands of dollars' worth of valuable timber.

Only a man in a forest green
Only a match that was dropped unseen,
Only a flame—some leaves and wood
And only a waste where the forest stood.

—Geo. D. Pratt.

The Tree.

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is pressed
Against the earth's sweet-flowing breast.

A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

—Joyce Kilmer.

The Tree's early leaf buds were bursting their brown;
"Shall I take them away?" said the Frost, sweeping down.
"No, leave them alone
Till the blossoms have grown,"
Prayed the Tree, while he trembled from rootlet to crown.

The Tree bore his blossoms, and all the birds sung;
"Shall I take them away?" said the Wind, as he swung.
"No, leave them alone
Till the berries have grown,"
Said the Tree, while his leaflets quivering hung.

The Tree bore his fruit in the midsummer glow;
Said the girl, "May I gather thy berries now?"
"Yes, all thou canst see;
Take them; all are for thee,"
Said the Tree, while he bent down his laden boughs low.

—Bjornstjerne Bjornson.

I love thee when thy swelling buds appear,
 And one by one their tender leaves unfold,
 As if they knew that warmer suns were near,
 Nor longer sought to hide from winter's cold;
 And when with darker growth thy leaves are seen
 To veil from view the early robin's nest,
 I love to lie beneath thy waving screen,
 With limbs by summer's heat and toil oppressed;

And when the autumn winds have stripped thee bare,
 And round thee lies the smooth untrodden snow,
 When naught is thine that made thee once so fair,
 I love to watch thy shadowy form below,
 And through thy leafless arms to look above
 On stars that brighter beam when most we need their love.
—Jones Very.

Forest Hymn.

The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
 To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave,
 And spread the roof above them,—ere he framed
 The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
 The sound of anthems,—in the darkling wood,
 Amid the cool and silence, he knelt down
 And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks
 And supplication. Let me, then, at least,
 Here, in the shadow of this aged wood,
 Offer one hymn—thrice happy, if it find
 Acceptance in his ear.

Father, thy hand

Hath reared these venerable columns; thou
 Didst weave this verdant roof. Thou didst look down
 Upon the naked earth, and, forthwith, rose
 All these fair ranks of trees. They in thy sun
 Budded, and shook their green leaves in thy breeze,
 And shot towards heaven. The century-living crow
 Whose birth was in the tops, grew old and died
 Among their branches,—till, at last, they stood,
 As now they stand, massy, and tall, and dark,
 Fit shrine for humble worshipper to hold
 Communion with his Maker. These dim vaults,
 These winding aisles, of human pomp or pride
 Report not. No fantastic carvings show
 The boast of our vain race to change the form
 Of thy fair works. But thou art there; thou fill'st
 The solitude; thou art in the soft winds
 That run along the summit of these trees
 In music; thou art in the cooler breath,
 That, from the inmost darkness of the place,
 Comes, scarcely felt; the barky trunks, the ground,
 The fresh, moist ground, are all instinct with thee.
—Bryant.

The Rhodora.

On being asked, whence is the flower?

In May, when sea-winds pierced our solitudes,
I found the fresh Rhodora in the woods,
Spreading its leafless blooms in a damp nook,
To please the desert and the sluggish brook.
The purple petals, fallen in the pool,
Made the black water with their beauty gay;
Here might the red-bird come his plumes to cool,
And court the flower that cheapens his array.

Rhodora! if the sages ask thee why
This charm is wasted on earth and sky,
Tell, them, dear, that if eyes were made for seeing,
Then Beauty is its own excuse for being;
Why thou wert there, O rival of the rose!
I never thought to ask, I never knew;
But, in my simple ignorance, suppose
The self-same Power that brought me there brought you.
—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

Four-Leaf Clover.

I know a place where the sun is like gold,
And the cherry blooms burst with snow;
And down underneath is the loveliest nook,
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.

One leaf is for hope, and one is for faith,
And one is for love, you know,
But God put another in for luck—
If you search, you will find where they grow.

But you must have hope, and you must have faith,
You must love and be strong, and so,
If you work, if you wait, you will find the place
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.
—*Ella Higginson.*

In the mountains of the height of Israel will I plant it; and it shall bring forth boughs, and bear fruit, and he a goodly cedar; and under it shall dwell all fowl of every wing; in the shadow of the branches thereof shall they dwell.

—*Ezekiel 17:23*

And all amid them stood the Tree of Life,
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
of vegetable gold.

—*Milton.*



Orchard Scene near Boise, Idaho.

Quotations.

When you help to preserve our forests or to plant new ones you are acting the part of a good citizen.

—*Theo. Roosevelt.*

What does he plant who plants a tree?
He plants cool shade and tender rain,
And seed and bud of days to be,
And years that fade and flush again;
He plants the glory of the plain;
He plants the forest heritage;
The harvest of the coming age;
The joys that unborn eyes shall see—
These things he plants who plants a tree.

—*Selected.*

Beautiful even though stripped and bare
Are the trees that are planted everywhere;
Winter's best beauty belongs to them,
To their giant trunks and feathery stem
And they bravely stand in the silent wood,
Like a patient life that is nobly good.

—*Wm. A. Quayle.*

What do we see
When we plant the tree
Laden with brightest prophecy?
Buds softly touched by the sun's warm kiss,
Swelling to bursting in rapturous bliss;
Fresh young leaves, with their secrets true,
Whispering them to the winds anew;
Fragrant, roseate, leafy Mune,
Curtained, branches all a-tune
With blissful flood of song-birds' notes
Gushing forth from bursting throats;
Summer of sunshine, birds in the nest,
Autumn in golden glory drest;
Dead leaves whirling to and fro,
Branches white with the fallen snow.
All these we see
When we plant the tree
Laden with brightest prophecy.

—*Ada Simpson Sherwood.*

What plant we in this apple-tree?
Fruits that swell in sunny June,
And redden in the August noon,
And drop when gentle airs come by
That fan the blue September sky,
While children, wild with noisy glee,
Shall scent their fragrance as they pass
And search for them the tufted grass
At the foot of the apple-tree.

—*Bryant.*

Sure thou did'st flourish once and many springs,
 Many bright mornings, much dew, many showers,
 Passed o'er thy head; many light hearts and wings,
 Which now are dead, lodg'd in thy living bowers.
 And still a new succession sings and flies;
 Fresh groves grow up, and their green branches shoot
 Towards the old and still-enduring skies;
 While the low violet thrives at their root.

—*Vaughn.*

Apple

What plant we in this apple tree?
 Sweets for a hundred flowery springs
 To load the May-wind's restless wings,
 When, from the orchard-row, he pours
 Its fragrance through our open doors;
 A world of blossoms for the bee,
 Flowers for the sick girl's silent room,
 For the glad infant sprigs of bloom,
 We plant with the apple tree.

—*Bryant.*

Hickory

Under the hickory-tree, Ben Bolt,
 Which stood at the foot of the hill,
 Together we've lain in the noonday shade,
 And listened to Appleton's mill.
 The mill-wheel has fallen to pieces, Ben Bolt,
 The rafters have tumbled in.
 And a quiet which crawls round the walls as you gaze
 Has followed the olden din.

—*Thos. Dunn English.*

Oak

Young Oak, when I planted thee deep in the ground,
 I hoped that thy days would be longer than mine;
 That they dark-waving branches would flourish around,
 And ivy thy trunk with its mantle entwine.

—*Byron.*

Oak

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
 Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees.
 Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
 Supreme in state; and in three more decays.

—*Dryden.*

Pine

'Tis night upon the lake. Our bed of boughs
Is built where—high above—the pine-tree soughs.
'Tis still,—and yet what woody noises loom
Against the background of the silent gloom,
One well might hear the opening of a flower
If day were hushed as this.

—*R. W. Gilder.*

Under the yaller pines I house,
When sunshine makes 'em all sweet scented,
An' hear among their furry boughs
The baskin' west-wind purr contented.

—*Lowell.*

Idaho, O, Idaho!

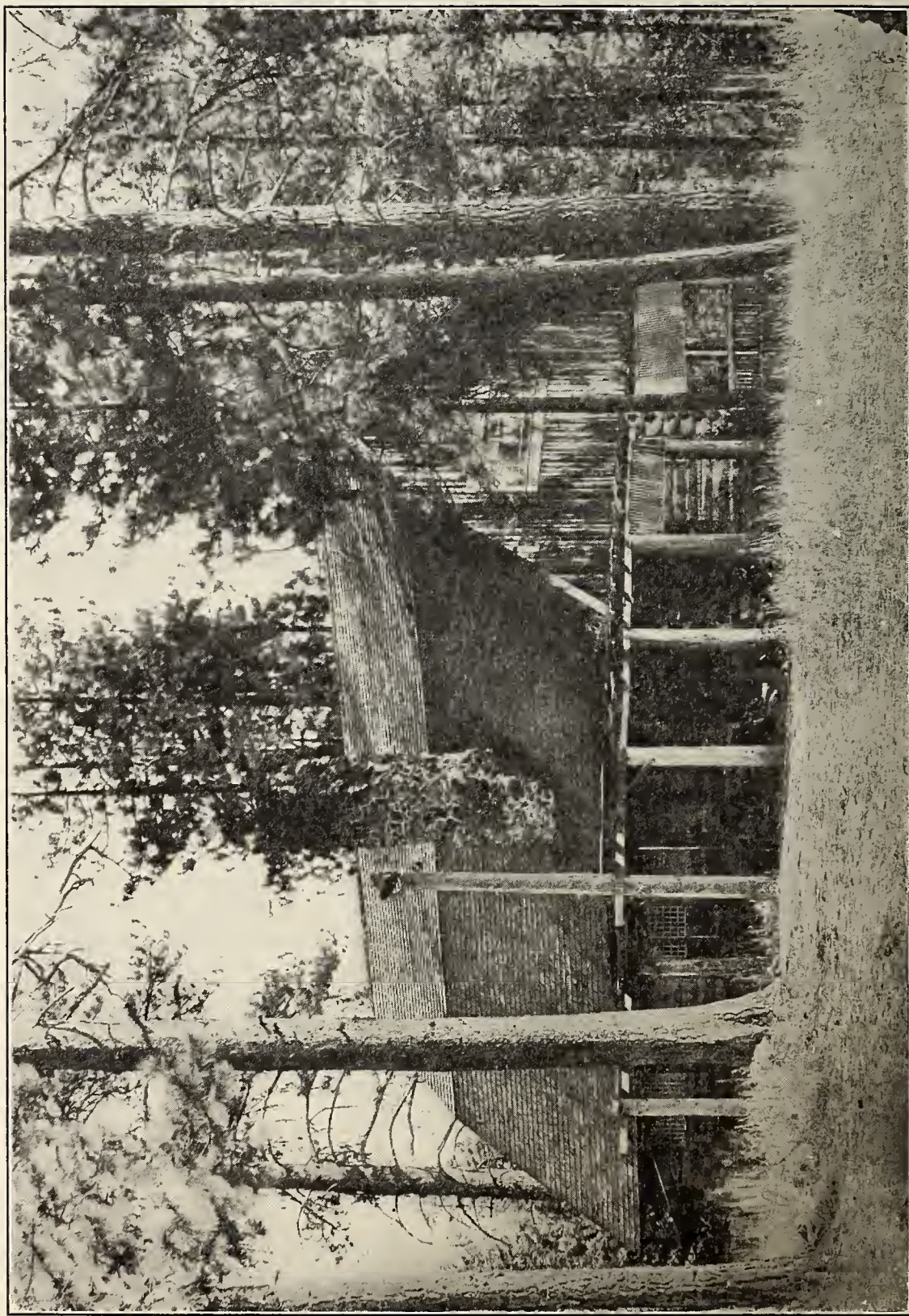
Tune—"Maryland, My Maryland."

A lovely mountain home is ours,
Idaho, O Idaho!
Of winters mild and springtime showers,
Idaho, O Idaho!
Her breezes blow from western shore,
Where broad Pacific's billows roar;
Each year we love her more and more;
Idaho, O Idaho!

Her mountains grand are crowned with snow,
Idaho, O Idaho!
And valleys fertile spread below,
Idaho, O Idaho!
The towering pines on cliffs so steep,
O'er cataracts their vigils keep,
Or in the lakes are mirrored deep,
Idaho, O Idaho!

A thousand hills where herds may range,
Idaho, O Idaho!
And lava beds so weird and strange,
Idaho, O Idaho!
Above our heads are cloudless skies,
In gorgeous hues the sunset dies,
Ten starry diamonds greet our eyes,
Idaho, O Idaho!

Such is our wondrous mountain home,
Idaho, O Idaho!
And far away we ne'er would roam,
Idaho, O Idaho!
O, "Land of Liberty," we tell,
Beneath a starry flag to dwell,
One star is ours, we love it well,
Idaho, O Idaho!



Building Scene. Natural Growth of Trees, Bonner County, Idaho.

The West.

Men look to the East for the dawning things,
For the light of a rising sun;
But they look to the West, to the Crimson West,
For the things that are done, are done!
The eastward sun is a new-made hope from the
Dark of the night distilled;
But the westward sun is a sunset sun,
Is the sun of a hope fulfilled!

So out of the East they have always come,
The cradle that saw the birth
Of all of the heart-warm hopes of man
And of all of the hopes of earth.
For out of the East a Christ arose,
And out of the East there gleamed,
The dearest dream and the clearest dream,
That ever a prophet dreamed.

Yea, into the waiting West they go
With the dream-child of the East,
And find the hopes that they hoped of old
Are a hundred fold increased.
For there in the East we dream our dreams
Of the things we hope to do,
And here in the West, the Crimson West,
The dream of the East come true!
—*Douglas Malloch.*

Where the West Begins

Out where the handclasp's a little stronger,
Out where the smile dwells a little longer,
That's where the West begins;
Out where the sun is a little brighter,
Where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer,
That's where the West begins;
Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts with despair are aching,
That's where the West begins;
Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
And a man makes friends without half trying,
That's where the West begins.
—*Arthur Chapman.*

Forest and Shade Trees For Planting in Idaho.

Including a Price List for 1920

By F. G. MILLER

DEAN OF FORESTRY, UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

In pursuance of its policy to encourage the planting of trees in Idaho, by supplying the stock in limited quantities at cost to prospective planters, the School of Forestry offers for sale the following trees at the prices and in the quantities indicated.

Common Name	Scientific Name.	Size.	Purchaser. No. to one	Price
Sycamore Maple	<i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i>	9-16 in.	50	3c ea.
Sycamore Maple	<i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i>	18-30 in.	20	6c ea.
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platinoides</i>	18-24 in.	20	6c ea.
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	14-20 in.	25	6c ea.
White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	12-18 in.	100	3c ea.
White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	18-30 in.	100	6c ea.
Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	7-10 in.	25	3c ea.
Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	12-15 in.	25	6c ea.
Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	10-14 in.	10	3c ea.
Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	10-14 in.	10	6c ea.
Balsam Fir	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	6-10 in.	10	6c ea.
Engelmann Spruce	<i>Picea engelmanni</i>	6-10 in.	25	6c ea.
Blue Spruce	<i>Picea parryana</i>	7-10 in.	10	6c ea.
Jack Pine	<i>Pinus divaricata</i>	12-16 in.	26	6c ea.
Norway Spruce	<i>Picea excelsa</i>	8-12 in.	20	6c ea.
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i>	8-12 in.	40	6c ea.
Western Yellow Pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	8-12 in.	10	6c ea.
Arborvitæ	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	12-16 in.	10	15c ea.
Scotch Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	14-18 in.	10	10c ea.

A limited number of extra large, fancy trees as follows may be secured at prices quoted below:

Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Size.	Price.
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platinoides</i>	6 to 8 feet	40c each
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platinoides</i>	3 to 4 feet	15c each
Sycamore Maple	<i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i>	6 to 8 feet	40c each
Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	6 to 8 feet	20c each
Silver Poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>	6 to 8 feet	20c each
White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	6 to 8 feet	20c each
Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	4 to 5 feet	30c each
Red Cedar	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	12 to 16 inches	15c each
Western White Pine	<i>Pinus monticola</i>	18 to 24 inches	20c each
Concolor Fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>	18 to 24 inches	30c each
Jack Pine	<i>Pinus divaricata</i>	2½ to 3½ feet	20c each
Norway Spruce	<i>Picea excelsa</i>	2½ to 3½ feet	35c each
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i>	18 to 24 inches	20c each
Larch	<i>Larix sp.</i>	18 to 30 inches	30c each
Cypress		24 to 36 inches	30c each

We have on hand this season several hundred thousand Black Locust seedlings, 12 to 24 inches high that are offered at the following prices:

Per 1000, \$5.00; per 100, \$1.00; per tree, 2c. Lots of 500 will be furnished at the 1000 rate, and lots of 50 at the 100 rate.

Cuttings of the following trees will be supplied at the rate of \$2.50 per thousand in lots of 500 or more, or at ½c each for any order of less than 500:

American Willow Cuttings
Purple Willow Cuttings
Weeping Willow

Golden Willow Cuttings
Silver Poplar Cuttings
Russian Poplar

All the trees offered have been thoroughly tested, are choice stock, and will be shipped under an inspection tag. The prices stated include packing and drayage, but not express charges. All trees must be shipped by express, so do not fail to give your express office. The money must accompany all orders. It is desirable that all orders be received as early as possible, so that they may be filled before the season is too far advanced. Owing to the cost of packing, no order of less than 50c can be accepted.

Suggestions for Making Your Selection

For southern Idaho where the trees are to be grown without irrigation, and where the annual precipitation is not less than 15 inches, we recommend Black Locust, Jack Pine, Scotch Pine, Western Yellow Pine and Douglas Fir. If the yearly precipitation is 20 inches or more, to the above may be added Honey Locust, Norway Maple, Austrian Pine, and Blue Spruce.

Where the annual precipitation is 25 inches or more, or if the trees are to be grown under irrigation, any of the trees we offer may be planted in either the southern or the northern part of the state, within reasonable altitudes, *e. g.*, up to 4000 feet. The spruces offered will succeed in elevations up to 7000 feet.

For narrow windbreaks, the evergreens are especially suited, since they hold their leaves the year round. If the windbreak is to be several rods in width, the hardwoods will prove effective, and will grow considerably faster. Willows are especially adapted to wind-break formation.

In woodlot planting, no tree is so generally adapted to Idaho condition as the Black Locust. Its rapid growth and the durability of its wood in contact with the soil, make this tree one of the most valuable that can be grown for fence posts. White Ash and Red Oak are other hardwoods that may be recommended for the establishment of woodlots. Among the conifers, the pines Norway spruce and Douglas fir are well adapted to this purpose.

The selection of trees for ornamental planting is largely a matter of individual taste. Any tree at its best is highly ornamental. Pleasing effects are more dependent upon arrangement than upon the choice of trees, but it is beyond the scope of this circular to enter into a discussion of this interesting phase of ornamental planting. Suffice it to say that there is little chance for mistake in choosing for ornamental purposes any of the trees offered, provided local conditions of soil, moisture, and altitude are right. If in doubt, write us. Every prospective planter should send for Bulletin 105, "Trees—What, Where, When and How to Plant."

Instructions for Planting

If possible, plant your trees the same day you receive them. If necessary to hold them over, they should be unwrapped and heeled-in. This is done by digging a trench, placing the trees in it, and covering the roots with fresh, moist earth. When planting you should remove from the trench but a few trees at a time. This is especially important with evergreens, as the exposure of the roots for two or three minutes to the drying effects of the sun and wind may kill them. The soil for the planting site should have as good preparation before planting as you would give a garden.

In planting, the holes should be deep enough so that when the trees are in place, they will stand a little deeper than they stood in the nursery row. When setting the tree, the roots should be spread out as nearly as possible in their natural position. Use the hands in replacing the first few layers of dirt, and see that it is pressed carefully and firmly about the roots. A little water used in the bottoms of the holes after the first few inches of dirt are replaced will assist in bringing the dirt into closer contact with the rootlets. Do not use too much water, and do not use any on top of the soil after the hole is filled, as the top soil should be left loose and pliable.

In the matter of spacing, the tendency in ornamental planting is to plant too close. The object sought here is symmetrically formed trees, even in late life, which cannot be the case if the trees are crowded. For ornamental purposes, ordinarily the trees should not be closer than 40 feet apart or rarely 30 feet.

Care and Cultivation

Whatever the purpose of the planting, whether for woodlots, shelter-belts, or ornament, the trees must be carefully cultivated indefinitely. This is especially important the first several years. Level surfaces cultivation should be the practice. Live stock, too, must be rigidly excluded.

Some Facts From Memoranda ON Timber Resources of the State of Idaho.

(Including Federal, State and Private Ownership)

Furnished by W. D. HUMISTON

SECRETARY-TREASURER NORTH IDAHO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Total forested area in Idaho, including barren or grazing land, young timber growth and merchantable timber within such area23,000,000 acres

This is about 43% of the total of 53,000,000 acres of all kinds of land in the State.

Total merchantable timber in the State.....130,000,000,000 ft. b. m.

Divided about as follows:

White Pine	19%
Yellow Pine	17%
Red Fir	21%
Tamarack	6%
Other Mixed Woods.....	37%

Practically all of the White Pine is in northern Idaho and most of it is north of the Clearwater.

These figures are so stupendous that they must be converted into more common terms before they can be grasped.

One hundred thirty billion feet of lumber—

- Would: Fill 6,500,000 railroad freight cars;
- Would: Build a sidewalk of one-inch lumber 10 feet wide and 2,462,121 miles long—enough to go around the earth 100 times at the equator or from the earth to the moon and back five times;
- Would: Build a commodious eight-room two-story frame house for every one of the 6,000,000 men, women and children living west of the Rocky Mountains.

In logging and manufacturing this standing timber into lumber at least \$8.00 per thousand feet, board measure, will be paid out in wages to actual bona fide residents of Idaho. This amounts to the enormous sum of \$1,040,000,000.00. Or stated another way, this sum would employ 5000 men, at an average wage of \$5.00 per day, 300 days a year, continuously for 138 years.

In addition to the foregoing, the lumbermen of Idaho will pay out \$2.00 per thousand feet, or \$260,000,000.00 for supplies, purchased of residents of Idaho.

Timber Resources Belonging to the State of Idaho.*(Exclusive of Federal and Private Ownership)*

The State of Idaho now opens a forested area (including barren or grazing lands, young timber growth and merchantable timber within such area) of.....723,000 acres

Of this acreage there are about 580,000 acres in northern Idaho and about 143,000 acres in southern Idaho.

The total merchantable timber belonging to the State is approximately as follows:

Northern Idaho	8,700,000,000	ft. b. m.
Southern Idaho	1,430,000,000	ft. b. m.

Divided as follows:

White Pine	25%
Yellow Pine	20%
Red Fir	21%
Other Mixed Woods.....	34%

At \$8.00 per thousand feet for wages and \$2.00 per thousand for supplies used in logging and manufacturing this timber into lumber, the State will have \$101,300,000.00 spent within its borders.

If the State's 10 billion feet of lumber is sent out of the State by railroad, the freight will amount to over \$81,000,000.00. The freight on the total of 130 billion feet of timber in Idaho will amount to over \$1,000,000,000.00.

If all the standing saw timber in Idaho, belonging to the State could be made up into lumber at one plant and placed in the lumber yard in piles of customary size, it would occupy a yard of 5814 acres or over nine square miles.

In none of the foregoing figures is any account taken of growth increment nor of posts, poles, piling, shingles and cord wood.

A large part of the State's timber was acquired under congressional grants for our educational, charitable and penal institutions. Practically the only endowments these institutions have are in the form of standing timber. If this timber is destroyed by forest fires, or otherwise, the endowments are almost total losses since very little of the land under this timber can be sold for the minimum of \$10.00 per acre, below which figure it can not be appraised under the terms of the grants.

EVERY TIME A THOUSAND FEET OF MERCHANTABLE TIMBER IS DESTROYED BY FOREST FIRES, OR OTHERWISE, THE WORKING MEN OF IDAHO LOSE \$8.00 IN WAGES AND THE FARMERS LOSE \$2.00 THAT OTHERWISE WOULD HAVE BEEN SPENT FOR CAMP SUPPLIES, ETC. AND THE FARMERS AND BUSINESS MEN LOSE \$8.00 WORTH OF BUSINESS WHICH THE WAGE EARNER WOULD OTHERWISE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DO WITH THEM.

By-products from the manufacture of lumber will soon be commercially practicable and the time when we have large plants for

the manufacture of ethyl alcohol, wood stains, turpentine, rosin, tar, creosote and briquettes is probably not far distant if our timber is not allowed to burn up. This means new development, additional payrolls and more and better markets for our agricultural products.

The largest body of white pine timber in the world is in northern Idaho and in this tract stands the only mature white pine forest of any magnitude now extant. In all the older white pine states there is a small quantity of first-growth timber left, but the greater part of the white pine in these sections consists of small second growth. The largest white pine tree in the world was felled in Latah County, Idaho, on December 12, 1911. This ancient monarch of the forest contained over 28,900 feet of lumber, a large proportion of which was of the highest quality. This tree was a thrifty youngster when Columbus discovered America. From the installation of the first sawmill on the Western Hemisphere, at York, Maine, about 1623, down to the present time, the white pine forests of the nation have been closely linked with the adventure, the charm and the romance of our history. Probably, no commodities have entered so largely into the commercial and industrial supremacy of the nation as the products of these forests. For almost three hundred years white pine has led the lumber cut of the North American continent. It combines in a rare degree those qualities which the users of wood have learned to prize most highly. The wood is beautiful in grain and color and seasons readily and perfectly. It does not contain objectionable acids, oils or pitchy substances and, as a consequence, takes all kinds of stains, paints and finishes in the most perfect manner. Though light in weight, it has remarkably strong fibre, yet works easily under plane, saw and chisel. It has a pleasant, wholesome odor, does not warp or splinter, and lasts remarkably well when exposed to the weather. It is, therefore, the wood pre-eminently best fitted for general use. During Colonial times the cargoes of England and America were carried under white pine decks. White pine masts and spars bent to the winds of every sea and white pine bowsprits and figure heads poked into every port of the world. The signal lanterns that sent Paul Revere on the memorable ride which had such a far-reaching effect on the destinies of the Colonies were swung from the white pine steeple of the Old North Church. In the naval engagements of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Rebellion, the blood of the gallant sailors on both sides stained the white pine decks of the men-of-war. The wonderful Baltimore Clippers, the fastest sailing vessels of their day, made marvelous records under white pine masts and spars. The history of white pine is inseparably linked with the history of the nation's industrial and commercial development, prosperity and supremacy. Patterns from which are cast the gears and pinions of the commerce and industry of the world are fashioned out of white pine. The tank at which the overland flyer stops to get its water; the churn in which your butter is made; the match with which you light your cigar; the keys of your piano; the pipes of your church organ; the wash-tubs; water pails, and ice cream freezer in the basement; the old New England home in which our ancestors were born over two hundred years ago, and which is still standing and habitable; the deck from which our sailor sons dropped depth bombs on Hun submarines in the roaring North Atlantic—all are made of white pine. There is today 25 billion feet of standing white pine saw timber in Idaho, of which the State owns over 10%. Only second to white pine in quality is our western yellow pine, of which there is now standing in Idaho 22 billion feet, and of this total the State owns about 9%.

BIRD DAY MANUAL

With Suggestions for Observance
of this Important Feature
of Every Child's
Education

Bird Day.

The idea of Bird Day originated with Professor C. A. Babcock of Oil City, Pennsylvania, who in 1894 made a plea for the establishment of such a day. It was observed first in Oil City in 1895. The object of such a day is to interest boys and girls in wild birds, and in bird protection.

LIST OF THE BIRDS OF IDAHO

Furnished by

R. W. Limbert, Taxidermist, Boise, Idaho

NOTE: The following notes on the birds of Idaho were prepared from notes by Dr. J. C. Merrill, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, and myself from a five years' residence in the southern part of the State. Specimens not recorded by myself are followed by an asterisk. A great many birds occur in the southern or eastern sections that do not in the northern and western sections and vice versa. There never has been a serious effort made to learn the bird life of our State and a great many new records will undoubtedly be made. All specimens sent me for identification will be prepared and placed in a State collection. As a help to bird study I would suggest the "Western Bird Guide" (pocket edition) by Chas. K. Reed.

—R. W. Limbert.

Western Grebe—Rare migrant resident.
 Holboell Grebe—Common migrant resident.
 Horned Grebe—Common Migrant resident.
 Pied Billed Grebe—Common resident.
 Loon Resident—Common migrant.
 Herring Gull—Common migrant.
 Ring Billed Gull—Common migrant.
 Bonaparte Gull—Uncommon migrant.
 Forester Tern—Rare Migrant.
 Black Tern—Not uncommon migrant.
 Caspien Tern—Rare migrant.
 White Crested Cormorant—Rare migrant.
 Farallone Cormorant—Rare migrant.
 White Pelican—Common migrant.
 Merganser—Common fall and winter.
 Red Breasted Merganser—Common migrant and resident.
 Hooded Merganser—Rare migrant.
 Mallard Duck—Common migrant and resident.
 Baldpate—Uncommon migrant.
 Green Wing Teal—Common migrant and resident.
 Blue Wing Teal—Rare migrant.
 Cinnamon Teal—Not uncommon resident.
 Shoveller Duck—Common migrant, summer resident.
 Pintail—Common migrant.
 Woodduck—Not uncommon migrant, summer resident.
 Ring Neck Duck Scaup—Not uncommon migrant.
 Lesser Scaup—Rare migrant.
 Red Head—Not uncommon migrant.
 Canvas Back—Rare migrant.
 Barrow Golden Eye—Common migrant and winter resident.
 Buffle Head—Common migrant and winter resident.
 Harlequin Duck—Rare migrant.*
 Ruddy Duck—Common migrant and summer resident.
 Ross Snow Goose—Rare Migrant.
 Lesser Snow Goose—Probable rare migrant.*
 White Fronted Goose—Rare migrant.
 Canada Goose—Common migrant.
 Black Brant—Very rare migrant.
 Whistling Swan—Common migrant.
 Glossy Ibis—Very rare, one record.
 White Faced Glossy Ibis—Rare migrant.
 White Ibis—Very rare in eastern part of state.*
 Wood Ibis—Said to be breeder in eastern part of state.

Bittern—Common migrant and summer resident.
 Great Blue Heron—Common resident.
 Black Crown Night Heron—Common resident.
 Egret—Breeds in eastern part, rare.*
 Sandhill Crane—Common migrant and rare summer resident.
 Sora Rail—Not uncommon migrant and summer resident.
 Virginia Rail—Rare migrant.
 Coot—Common migrant and summer resident.
 Northern Phalarope—Uncommon migrant, summer resident.
 Wilson Jhalarope—Uncommon migrant, summer resident.
 Avocet—Common migrant and summer resident.
 Black Neck Silt—Common migrant and summer resident.
 Wilson Snipe—Common resident and migrant.
 Dowitcher—Rare migrant.
 Pectoral Sandpiper—Uncommon migrant.
 Least Sandpiper—Very rare, migrant.*
 Western Sandpiper—Uncommon migrant.
 Greater Yellowleg—Common migrant.
 Lesser Yellowleg—Uncommon migrant.
 Solitary Sandpiper—Rare migrant.
 Bartramian Sandpiper—Uncommon migrant and summer resident.
 Spotted Sandpiper—Common migrant and summer resident.
 Long Billed Curlew—Rare migrant.
 Black Tailed Plover—Rare migrant.
 Golden Plover—Very rare migrant.*
 Killdee—Common resident.
 Bobwhite Quail—Common resident introduced.
 Valley Quail—Common resident.
 Mountain Quail—Common resident.
 Richardson Grouse—Common resident.
 Dusky Grouse—Common resident.
 Sooty Grouse—Common resident.
 Franklin Grouse—Not rare in high mountains.
 West Ruff Grouse—Not uncommon.
 Sharp Tail Grouse—Common resident.
 Sage Grouse—Common resident.
 Chinese Pheasant—Common, introduced.
 Mourning Dove—Common resident.
 Turkey Vulture—Common resident.
 Marsh Hawk—Common migrant and resident.
 Sharp Shin Hawk—Common resident.
 Cooper Hawk—Not uncommon resident.
 Goshawk—Common migrant, rare summer resident.
 Western Red Tail Hawk—Common resident.
 Swainsen Hawk—Rare migrant and summer resident.
 Golden Eagle—Common migrant and resident.
 Bald Eagle—Not rare migrant, rare resident.
 Prairie Falcon—Rare migrant.
 Richardson Merlin—Rare migrant.
 Sparrow Hawk—Common resident migrant.
 Osprey—Not uncommon resident migrant.
 Longeared Owl—Not uncommon resident.
 Shorteared Owl—Not rare resident.
 Richardson Owl—Rare.*
 Barn Owl—Very rare, four records in five years.
 Saw-whet Owl—Rare resident.
 Dwarf Screech Owl—Rare resident.
 Pygmy Owl—Rare resident, sixteen records winter 1919-20.
 Western Horned Owl—Common resident.
 Dusky Horned Owl—Common resident.

- Snowy Owl—Generally rare winter migrant. Sixty-three records winter 1917-18.
- Great Gray Owl—Rare resident, three records.
- Hawk Owl—Very rare, two records.
- Burrowing Owl—Very common summer resident.
- Yellow Bill Cuckoo—Very rare summer resident.
- Belted King-fisher—Common resident.
- Canabis Woodpecker—Common winter, rare summer resident.
- Arctic Three Toed Woodpecker—Not uncommon resident.
- Red Naped Sapsucker—Not uncommon resident.*
- Batchelder Woodpecker—Rare resident.*
- White Headed Woodpecker—Not rare summer resident in mountains.
- Williamson Sapsucker—Rare migrant.
- Pileated Woodpecker—Fairly common resident.
- Lewis Woodpecker—Common migrant and summer resident.
- Red Shafted Flicker—Common migrant and summer resident. A few winter.
- Night Hawk—Common summer resident and migrant.
- Vaux Swift—Rare migrant*
- Black Chinned Hummer—Common migrant, summer resident.
- Rufous Hummer—Common migrant, may breed.
- Calliope Hummer—Common summer resident.
- Broad Tail Hummer—One record.*
- Kingbird—Common summer resident.
- Arkansas Kingbird—Common summer resident.
- Says Phoebe—Common summer resident.
- Olive Sided Flycatcher—Common summer resident.
- Western Wood Pewee—Common summer resident.
- Hammond Flycatcher—Common summer resident.
- Wright Flycatcher—Two records.*
- Desert Horned Lark—Common summer resident and migrant.
- Pallid Horned Lark—One record migrant.
- Dusky Horned Lark—Common resident and migrant.
- Magpie—Common resident.
- Black Headed Jay—Common resident.
- Wood House Jay—Rare in southeast part of state.
- Rocky Mountain Jay—Common resident.
- Raven—Common resident, especially along Snake river.
- Crow—Common resident.
- Clarke Nutcracker—Common resident in mountains.
- Pinon Jay Fairly—Common in southeast part of state.
- Bobolink—Not uncommon summer resident.
- Cow Bird—Fairly common.
- Red Wing Black Bird—Common resident.
- Yellow Headed Black Bird—Not uncommon summer resident.
- Western Meadowlark—Common resident.
- Bullock Oriole—Common summer resident.
- Brewer Blackbird—Common summer resident.
- Western Evening Grosbeak—Rare summer resident, fairly common winter resident.
- Pine Grosbeak—Rare resident.
- Cassin Finch—Common summer resident.
- Crossbill—Irregular migrant, rare.
- Hepburn Leucosticte—Rare irregular winter resident.
- Black Leucosticte—Not uncommon in east.
- Redpoll—Winter resident, probably summer resident in mountains.
- Goldfinch—Common summer resident, rare winter.
- Pine Siskin—Common migrant and resident.
- Snowflake—Irregular winter resident.
- Lapland Longspur—One record in November.*

McCown Longspur—One record.*
 English Sparrow—Common town resident, spreading fast into the country. Introduced.
 Western Vesper Sparrow—Common resident.
 Western Savanna Sparrow—Common migrant and resident.
 Leconte Sparrow—One record.*
 Gambel Sparrow Fairly—Common migrant.
 Western Tree Sparrow—Rare winter visitor.
 Western Chipping Sparrow—Common summer resident.
 Western Lark Sparrow—Common summer resident.
 White Crowned Sparrow—Common migrant summer resident.
 Brewers Sparrow—Common migrant and summer resident.
 Intermediate Junco—Common migrant.
 Pink Sided Junco—Migrant and summer resident.
 Oregon Junco—Migrant and winter resident.
 Merrill Song Sparrow—Common resident.
 Mountain Song Sparrow—Common resident.
 Slate Colored Sparrow—Rare migrant.*
 Spurred Towhee—Rare summer resident.
 Green Tailed Towhee—Common summer resident.
 Black Headed Grosbeak—Common summer resident.
 Lazuli Bunting—Common migrant, rare summer resident.
 Lark Bunting—Rare in eastern section.*
 Western Tanagen—Common migrant, summer resident.
 Cliff Swallow—Common migrant and resident.
 Barn Swallow—Common migrant and resident.
 White Bellied Swallow—Common migrant and summer resident.
 Violet Green Swallow—Common migrant and summer resident.
 Bank Swallow—Migrant and uncommon summer resident.
 Bohemian Waxwing—Irregular winter resident.
 Cedar Waxwing—Common migrant and summer resident.
 Northern Shrike—Common migrant, winter resident.
 White Rumped Shrike—Common migrant and summer resident.
 Red Eyed Vireo—Common summer resident and migrant.
 Western Warblin Viree—Common migrant and summer resident.
 Cassin Vireo—Migrant and summer resident.
 Calaveras Warbler—Rare summer resident.*
 Orange Crowned Warbler—Rare summer resident.*
 Lutescent Warbler—Rare migrant.
 Audubon Warbler—Summer resident and migrant.
 Townsend Warbler—Rare summer resident.
 Macgillivray Warbler—Common migrant and summer resident.
 Western Yellow Throat—Fairly common summer resident.
 Long Tailed Chat—Common summer resident.
 Pileoated Warbler—Uncommon migrant.
 Redstart—Common summer resident.
 Yellow Warbler—Common summer resident.
 Pipit—Common fall migrant.
 Dipper, Water Ouzel—Common summer and winter resident.
 Cat Bird—Uncommon summer resident.
 Sage Thrasher—Common summer resident.
 Western Mocking Bird—One record. (Olden collection).
 Rock Wren—Common summer resident.
 Canyon Wren—Common summer resident, a few winter.
 Parkman Wren—Common summer resident.
 Western House Wren—Fairly common summer resident.
 Winter Wren—Fairly common resident.
 Tule Wren—Rare migrant.
 Rocky Mountain Creeper—Common winter resident.
 Slender Bill Nuthatch—Not uncommon resident.

Red Breasted Nuthatch—Common winter resident.
Pygmy Nuthatch—Common resident.
Long Tailed Chickadee—Common resident.
Mountain Chickadee—Common resident.
Chestnut Backed Chickadee—Rare resident.*
Western Golden Crown Kinglet—Common resident migrant.
Ruby Crown Kinglet—Common summer resident.
Townsend Solitaire—Common migrant.
Olive Backed Thrush—Rare resident.*
Audubon Hermit Thrush—Rare migrant and resident.
Willow Thrush—Uncommon summer resident.
Alma Thrush—Fairly common summer resident.
Western Robin—Common summer resident.
Varied Thrush—Migrant, rare.*
Mountain Blue Bird—Common summer resident, migrant.
Chestnut Backed Bluebird—Common summer resident, migrant.

Audubon, the Bird Lover.

Born About 1780, Died 1851.

FANNY C. BEAN

As dynamite may burst the rock asunder to display its beauties, so impregnated evil may disengage fragments of good in a community and these in their new environment grow to great heights, and become bulwarks of human expansion to which the emotions or ideals of a people are anchored. In this way religious persecutions in France drove the Audubons to America, and now there is no large part of our broad land but is closely linked to a growing love for birds through the Audubon Societies.

John James Audubon (Aw du bon) was born near New Orleans, received his early education in France, and returned to America to begin farm life near Philadelphia.

Before his early school days he seemed to have felt a clear call from the forest. A room to him meant prison. Nothing satisfied save the cool breath of the out-of-doors, and the songs of the wild. As a child, his keen gray eyes grew keener and his face became radiant in the presence of a living, chirping bird. His wise parents fostered this love and in so doing had much to do towards giving to us one of our greatest American naturalists.

As a farmer, Audubon did not prosper for his thoughts were primarily of birds. He left the farm and went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he engaged in the mercantile business, but without success. Varied were his efforts to earn a livelihood. Now in New York City, again in the far South, but he did not succeed, due in part to others who took advantage of him. He sums it up in one brief sentence: "Birds were birds then as now, and my thoughts were ever turning towards them as objects of my greatest delight."

This delight in birds grew until it became a consuming passion, and wholly possessed him. Then he did what all must do if they desire to live a life that counts. He cut himself loose from the things that bound him, and abandoned all save his search for birds. Goethe said: "We are shaped and fashioned by what we love." This golden thread of love for birds bound Audubon to a life of devoted toil and study, that he might unlock the deep treasures found in the life and habits of God's wonderful creatures, the birds,—bright, airy, soul-inspiring birds.

The life-story of such a soul-afire is not a short one. It cannot

be told in few words. We say of him: "The records of man's life contain few nobler examples of strength of purpose and indefatigable energy." To fully appreciate this we must have lived with him in those days of *forests primeval*; we must have wandered with him for days, weeks, and months, over the most perilous regions. "In all climates and all weathers; scorched by burning suns, drenched by piercing rains, frozen by the fiercest colds."

At one time over one thousand of his wonderful drawings were destroyed by a pair of Norway rats. It took over four years of struggle in the forest jungles to replace these pictures. This is the more interesting because it was done in that spirit of happiness that ever attended his disappointments as well as his successes.

He determined to have his material published so that all might possess the wealth of his experiences. He was so full of the joy his researches had brought him he desired others to share in it. He said: "I have made up my mind to leave nothing undone that labor and time can accomplish to make my work perfect."

Money was needed for this. Naturally, he turned to "his own beloved country," America, for encouragement, only to be denied recognition. Not to be dismayed, he and his wife laboriously set about to earn enough money to carry him to England. In a few years, he was able to take his pictures across the waters where, among strangers, the touch of the master had been recognized. As a result, we have today the greatest work of the kind ever published, at a cost of almost \$200,000, and representing a period of labor covering eleven years (1827-1838). This work contains 1,065 life-size portraits of birds in their usual woodland haunts. Later the text to accompany the portraits was published in five volumes under the title *Ornithological Biographies*.

He then returned to America and in 1844 published a smaller and less expensive edition of his great work in seven volumes, called *The Birds of America*.

During his long, active life he never closed his forest wanderings. He not only observed the birds, but also made drawings of animals. In 1850 he published two volumes: *Biography of American Quadrupeds*, and *Quadrupeds of America*. The latter was his final work.

Wonderful as his pictures are, they are not his noblest memorial. This we find in the *spirit* of the societies that bear his name.

It was Audubon who first acquainted us with the wisdom, love, and intelligence that is found in bird life. It was he who first introduced us to a world of charming realities, exemplified in the lives of our neighbors,—the birds. How better may we awaken the humane and tender instincts in the soul of the child than by bringing it in contact with that spark of the eternal in God's woodland creatures, revealed in the vision of Audubon.

Father Time approved the contribution Audubon gave this old world, and passed him by gently save the touch of silver hair. Late in life Audubon was the same handsome man; tall, lithe, with the dreamer's brow, and those deep piercing eyes, which ever commanded one's attention.

In his family home on the banks of the beautiful Hudson, surrounded by his devoted family, the long and useful life closed peacefully.

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Natural Growth of Evergreens—Northern Idaho.

Audubon Societies.

Organizations have been formed in over thirty states of the American Union, with about 75,000 members, for the study as well as the protection of bird-life. These societies have waged their battle for birds along many lines and with gratifying results. Through their literature and through the newspaper and magazine press they have awakened a wide interest in behalf of the birds, they have enlightened the public in regard to the aesthetic and economic value of birds; they have enlisted the interest of teachers in the public schools and through them have created in the minds of the young a love of birds and bird-lore; they have secured the enactment of laws forbidding the slaughter of birds and have practically stopped the trade in bird plumage. In co-operation with the federal government they have purchased and set aside as refuges, safe from depredation, many of the islands used as breeding places by various species of seafowl along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and in certain points in Oregon and Washington. A warden is placed in charge of each of these whose business it is to patrol the refuge and see that the birds are protected from trespassers. In order that he may have the prestige and authority of a government officer, the federal government pays him a salary of one dollar a month, but his real salary is paid by the Audubon societies. Pelican Island, in Florida, the first bird reservation, was set aside by proclamation of the president in March, 1903. This island is the only known breeding place for brown pelicans on our Atlantic coast, and the colony had been almost exterminated when the government interfered. Here and in other reservations where many species of wild fowl, including grebes, coots, rail, white ibises, egrets, heron, etc., make their winter homes, these beautiful birds are now rapidly increasing in number. Much similar work is carried on by state organizations. In Louisiana the State Audubon Society controls 750 square miles of land and water on the east side of the Mississippi River near its mouth and a similar tract of territory on the west side. Massachusetts, New Jersey and other states have secured extensive tracts in which wild birds are to be protected. It is probable that ere long similar action will be taken by every State in the Union.

In 1903 the Audubon Societies, east and west, secured agreements with the Merchants' Millinery Association and the Western Jobbers' Association whereby the sale of the plumage of wild birds was discontinued. It is stated on the authority of the government Bureau of Ornithology that bird life in this country, which during the fifteen years preceding 1903 had been reduced fifty per cent, by the merciless slaughter of birds for their plumage, is now slowly but steadily on the increase, thanks to the vigorous legal measures and the awakening of public sentiment which have resulted from the work of the Audubon Societies.

Robin

Each morn, when my waking eyes first see,
Through the wreathed lattice, golden day appear,
There sits a robin on the old elm-tree,
And with such stirring music fills my ear,
I might forget that life had pain or fear,
And feel again as I was wont to do,
When hope was young, and life itself were new.

—Anna Maria Wells.

Quotations.

Then the little Hiawatha
 Learned of every bird its language,
 Learned their names and all their secrets;
 How they built their nests in summer,
 Where they hid themselves in winter,
 Talked with them whene'er he met them,
 Called them "Hiawatha's chickens."

—*Longfellow.*

March, March, March. They are coming
 In troops to the tune of the wind,
 Redheaded wood-peckers drumming—
 Gold-crested thrushes behind;
 Robins in brown jackets hopping
 Past every gateway and door;
 Finches with crimson caps, stopping
 Just where they stopped years before.

—*Lucy Larcom.*

Song Sparrow

Sweet, sweet, life is good
 In the field or wood.
 Sweet, sweet, all is fair,
 Here and everywhere.

—*Selected.*

Did you ever watch a Robin fashioning her nest
 Up among the spreading branches where she deems it best?
 If it's spoiled she'll build another, and as gaily sing.
 O, it makes a world of difference how you take a thing.

—*Selected.*

I'm a wren,
 I'm a wren,
 So shy and so brown;
 A very small bird
 That lives in bird-town;
 I'm busy, so busy
 With my birdies seven—
 But if you'll just listen
 You'll hear us all sing—
 O, love us O, love us
 That's what we say,
 O, love us O, love us
 O, love us away.

—*Mary E. Cotting.*

The Thrush

"Summer is soming, summer is coming,
I know it, I know it, I know it.
Light again, leaf again, life again, love again"
Yes, my wild little poet.

"Love again, song again, nest again, young again,"
Never a prophet so crazy.
And hardly a daisy as yet, little friend,
See, there is hardly a daisy.

—Tennyson.

Come, all ye feathery people of mid-air,
Who sleep 'midst rocks, or on the mountain summits
Lie down with the wild winds; and ye who build
Your homes amidst green leaves by grottoes cool;
And ye who on the flat sands hoard your eggs
For suns to ripen, come.

—Barry Cornwall.

Bluebird

"So the Bluebirds have contracted, have they, for a house?
And a nest is under way for little Mr. Wren?"

"Hush, dear, hush. Be quiet, dear, quiet as a mouse.
These are weighty secrets, and we must whisper them."

—Susan Coolidge.

Cuckoo

Sweet bird, thy bower is ever green,
Thy sky is ever clear;
Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,
No winter in thy year.

—John Logan.

Lark

Better than all measures
Of delightful sound,
Better than all treasures
That in books are found,
Thy skill to poet were, thou scorner of the
ground.

—Shelley.

Ah bird, tiny bird,
Swift flying through the blue,
Little flitting aeroplane,
God made you.

—Maude Russell.

You call them pillagers and thieves; but know
They are the winged wardens of your farms
Who from the cornfields drive the insidious foe,
And from your harvests keep a hundred harms.
—Longfellow.

A wee little nest in our yard to let
The housekeeping's done without worry or fret,
'Neath fragrant white blossoms floating free.
A wee little nest in our yard to let.
—Jenney.

They'll come again to the apple tree,
Robin and all the rest,
When the orchard branches are fair to see
In the snow of blossoms dressed.
And the prettiest thing in the world will be
The building of the nest.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

The swallow is a mason,
And underneath the eaves
He builds a nest and plasters it
With mud and hay and leaves.
—Selected.

The goldfinch is a fuller,
A skillful worker he;
Of wool and thread he makes a nest
That you would like to see.
—Selected.

Hark, 'Tis the bluebird's venturous strain
High on the old fringed elm at the gate—
Sweet-voiced, valiant on the swaying bough,
Alert, elate,
Dodging the fitful spits of snow,
New England's poet-laureate
Telling us Spring has come again.
—T. B. Aldrich.

'Tis the sweetest thing to remember,
If courage be on the wane,
When the cold dark days are over—
Why, the birds come north again.
—Ella Higginson.

Fly, little snowbirds, fly east and fly west
Carry my greetings to all I love best.
The Robin's for spring and the Lark is for June,
The summer brings Bobolink's merriest tune,
But when Christmas comes and the other birds flee,
You stay with us singing your chick-adee-dee.

—*Selected.*

How falls it, Oriole, thou hast come to fly
In tropic splendor through our northern sky?
At some glad moment was it Nature's choice
To dower a scrap of sunset with a voice?
Or did an orange tulip, flaked with black,
In some forgotten garden, ages back—
Yearning toward Heaven until its wish was heard,
Desire unspeakably to be a bird?

—*Edgar Fawcett.*

The meadow lark, before a spring of green is anywhere, tunes
his voice to sing a spring poem, and I wonder if there is anything
sweeter than a meadow lark's music floating over brown fields
which have been mute in bird voices these months past.

—*Bishop Quayle.*

When nature made the bluebird she wished to make the sky and
the earth friends. So she gave him the color of the one on his
back, and the hue of the other on his breast. She ordered that his
appearance in the spring should tell that the strife between earth
and sky was at an end.

—*John Burroughs.*

Winged lute that we call a bluebird,
You blend in a silver strain
The sound of the laughing waters,
The patter of spring's sweet rain,
The voice of the winds, the sunshine,
The fragrance of blossoming things,
Oh, you are an April poem, that
God has dowered with wings.

—*Eben E. Rexford.*

The Woodpecker

Oh, his pretty head is black and red,
His cloak is black and white,
And his home you'll see in a hollow tree,
If you mark his rapid flight.

—*Alice Riley.*

Sea Bird

Vainly the fowler's eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong
As, darkly painted on the crimson sky,
Thy figure floats along.

—*Bryant.*

Bibliography References.

On Birds as Found in the Idaho Free Traveling Library

Prepared by

MISS MARGARET S. ROBERTS

LIBRARIAN

<i>TITLE</i>	<i>AUTHOR</i>
Scout's Book of Birds.....	Oliver G. Pike
Trees, Stars and Birds.....	Moseley
Bird Stories	Burroughs
Useful Birds and Their Protection.....	Edward H. Forbush
Nature Library—	
Game Birds	Blanchan
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Bird Life	Chapman
Camera Studies of Wild Birds.....	Chester A. Reed

The Americans' Creed

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States, a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity, for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore, believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.



